

Fair tonight; decidedly colder with a cold wave.

The Washington Times

THE GREAT BUYING PUBLIC IS REACHED DAILY THROUGH THE TIMES

NUMBER 3900.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

COMING BLIZZARD WILL BE BIGGEST SINCE THAT OF '99

Will Reach Washington Within Twenty-four Hours.

PREDICTS ZERO WEATHER

Entire Country in Grasp of Storm—Will Extend to Central Florida.

COLD WAVE BULLETIN.

The severest cold wave of the present season will overspread the eastern part of the United States tonight, with a temperature below zero as far South as Virginia, and freezing weather to the south central portion of the Florida peninsula.—Official bulletin by Prof. Garriott, forecaster at the Weather Bureau.

Before another twenty-four hours have passed Washington will be in the grip of a blizzard the like of which has not been experienced in six years, or since the great blizzard of February, 1899. This is the official prediction of the Weather Bureau, and the people of Washington have warning to prepare themselves accordingly.

A Record Breaker.

The present week will be the record-breaker of the winter. Yesterday and today were two of the disagreeable days which have been experienced in several winters. It started bad, and another week will follow before there is any prospect of a better weather. Snow began to fall early yesterday morning, and the white flakes soon turned into little pellets of sleet, which in turn gave way to cold, dashing rain. In a few hours the sidewalks were slippery and almost impassable. Last night the churches were, but sparsely attended, everybody choosing to stay indoors.

This morning it began to snow again, with a temperature about 32 degrees above zero. As the day advanced a piercing wind developed, driving the snow in swirls, and making walking difficult and disagreeable.

Will Be Around Zero.

With the rising of the wind began the fall of the mercury. Prof. Garriott, the forecaster at the Weather Bureau, who has made the record this winter, says that by tomorrow morning the temperature will be around zero, most likely a degree or two below. A fall of 32 degrees in twenty-four hours will be the record of the season, and which will perhaps not be equaled again in many years.

Zero weather means that the streets and sidewalks of Washington will be one continuous glass surface. Sleet and rain of yesterday left them in a slushy condition, making a most inviting subject for "Mr. Zero" to operate upon. It also means that the river will again be frozen over hard and stiff. The thaw of yesterday and Saturday was beginning to tell on the ice, but now it will be several days before there is another chance for a thaw, putting a stop to the efforts of Engineer Douglas.

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The trough of low pressure that extended from the lower Mississippi valley to the Great Lakes Sunday morning has moved rather rapidly eastward and increased in intensity. This morning the greatest depression of the barometer overlies New England and the St. Lawrence valley, although pressure is relatively low southward to Florida. An area of high pressure covers the central valleys and the Southwest, its crest being over western Colorado and Utah.

Rain or snow is falling in all districts east of the Mississippi, the rainfall in the east Gulf and south Atlantic States being particularly heavy.

The greatest cold of the winter and for some years past has been experienced in western and southwestern districts. Zero temperatures prevail this morning as far south as Fort Worth, Tex., and a temperature of thirty degrees above zero, a fall of twenty-four degrees in the last twenty-four hours, is reported from New Orleans, La. In the middle Mississippi valley temperatures this morning are twenty degrees below zero, a fall of thirty degrees to forty degrees in the last twenty-four hours.

The weather will clear in Atlantic coast districts tonight, and fair weather will prevail elsewhere, except along the lower lakes, where snow will continue. The cold wave will advance into Atlantic coast districts tonight, and the cold weather will continue Tuesday.

Brisk to high northwesterly winds will prevail along the middle and south Atlantic and east Gulf coasts.

Cold wave warnings have been issued for eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the southern portion of Alabama.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 37
12 noon 27
1 p. m. 26

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.

(Registered Albeck's Standard Thermometer.)
9 a. m. 26
12 noon 25
1 p. m. 25

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 5:34
Sun rises tomorrow 6:54

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 5:26 p. m.
Low tide today 11:30 a. m.
High tide tomorrow 5:38 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow 11:38 p. m.

SNAPSHOT MONEY IS CALLED "EASY" BY THE WINNERS

Five Persons Already Identified and Get Prizes.

READING PUBLIC AWAKE

Evidently Has Its Eye on Sunday Times Portrait Page.

THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED

Mrs. H. E. Boucher,
1217 N street northwest.
Mrs. F. A. Johnson,
725 Third street northwest.
F. B. Libbey,
3018 K street northwest.
Frank Boyd,
1805 H street northwest.
E. Whitten Ladd,
719 Twelfth street northwest.

"That's the easiest money I ever earned! Tell your photographer to follow my trail. I should like to have my picture taken a dozen times a day."

One of the identified voices in that statement the general opinion of the readers before the Snapshot Editor this morning.

Apparently the reading public of Washington has its eye on the Portrait Page. The run on the new editorial department commenced at an early hour. Five persons identified themselves before mid-day.

"I saw a man standing on the street snapping a camera," said Mrs. H. E. Boucher, who lives at 1217 N Street northwest, "and I wondered what on earth he was doing. But I had no idea that he had caught me!"

"I am going to Boston in a day or two," said Mr. Boyd, who was one of the first to be identified. "Tell your photographer if he comes up there I will follow him around all day." Mr. Boyd had just reached Washington when the camera man caught him. He had been in the city but a few minutes, and was standing at the corner waiting for a car. If his train had been delayed a half hour the Snapshot Editor would not have received a call from him this morning.

Likeness Unmistakable.

F. B. Libbey, of 3018 K street, had changed the overcoat which he wore on the day his photograph was taken. But the likeness was unmistakable—"clothing is going to Boston in a day or two," said Mr. Boyd, who was one of the first to be identified. "Tell your photographer if he comes up there I will follow him around all day." Mr. Boyd had just reached Washington when the camera man caught him. He had been in the city but a few minutes, and was standing at the corner waiting for a car. If his train had been delayed a half hour the Snapshot Editor would not have received a call from him this morning.

A Full Face View.

The likeness of E. Whitten Ladd, who lives at 719 Twelfth street northwest, was remarkably clear. The photographer was able to take a full face view of him and still avoid detection in the act. Mr. Ladd said he recognized his likeness yesterday, and was very much surprised to see himself in The Times. He wore the same clothing to the identification bureau as he did when he was in the city. Five persons remain to be identified and twenty-five dollars is still to be paid. All claimants must present themselves not later than Wednesday afternoon.

SHORTS IN WHEAT ARE GETTING WORRIED

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The big grain speculators who have 20,000,000 bushels of the May option in wheat sold to John W. Gates, Col. Isaac L. Ellwood, Col. John Lambert, and Charles M. Schwab are worried. The market this week. The Gates party have pegged the price at 11 1/2 and the shorts are nervous.

The bull crowd will be here Tuesday, and there is talk of \$1 1/2 wheat this week.

TO BRING HOME BODY OF JOHN PAUL JONES

The President sent a message to Congress today recommending an appropriation of \$55,000 for the discovery and disinterment of the remains of John Paul Jones, in Paris.

ESCH-TOWNSEND BILL CALLED UNSATISFACTORY

When the Senate met today Mr. Keen, of New Jersey, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee, presented and had read a memorial from the United States Export Association, of New York, characterizing the Esch-Townsend freight rate bill as crude, unsatisfactory, and unjust, and protesting against its passage, because it had been merely passed by the House of Representatives "to please an honest and popular President."

TONIGHT'S SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT TO BE IMPORTANT

Mr. Roosevelt Departs to Attend New York Celebration.

LINCOLN BANQUET GUEST

Tomorrow He Goes to the East Side to Visit Hungarian Friends.

HUNGARIAN DELICACIES FOR THE PRESIDENT

Following is the menu for the dinner of the Hungarian Republican Club in honor of the President at "Little Hungary."

Sherry Buffet Russe Oysters
Csigas Leves.
Kobanyai Celery Olives Radishes
Salted Almonds
Moseblumenchen Broiled Shad
Valkenberg Pommes Parisiennes
Cucumbers
Sashegyi Paprika Chicken
Tarhonya
Pate Sweetbreads Green Peas
Oyster Bay Asparagus, Sauce Hollandaise
Moet and Chandon White Seal and Imperial Brut.
Sorbet a la Kossuth
Long Island Duckling
Saiad Little Hungary Dressing
Compot
Kaposztas Retes Apple Strudel
Ice Cream Petits Fours
Liptol and Camembert
Tokay Cordials Apollinaris
Coffee Cigars Cigarettes

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning President Roosevelt left for New York on a special train via the Pennsylvania railroad.

The President will remain in New York until tomorrow at midnight, when he will take the train for Washington, arriving here early Wednesday morning. Accompanying Mr. Roosevelt are Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary and Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Emlin Roosevelt, who have been visiting at the White House, and Secretary Loeb.

Upon arriving in New York at 3 o'clock this afternoon the President will go direct to the clubhouse of the Republican Club of the City of New York, where he will be the guest of the club informally, remaining at the clubhouse until evening, when he will attend the banquet to be given by the Republican Club of the City of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight in honor of Lincoln's birthday. The President will deliver an address on Abraham Lincoln.

Will Create Discussion.

At this banquet the President will make an address that will create probably more general discussion than any he has delivered since he became President. It will take up and treat in an exhaustive manner a subject of vital importance to the nation that he has heretofore merely touched upon.

At the conclusion of his address the President will leave the Waldorf-Astoria and attend the banquet of the Press Club at the New Astoria House, where he will also make a short address. Tomorrow the President will take lunch at the University Club and dine with the Hungarian Republican Club at "Little Hungary." During the day he will spend as much time as possible with relatives and friends.

1,200 Will Attend.

It is expected that at least 1,200 persons will attend the banquet of the Republican Club of the City of New York. This is the leading Republican club of the country, and has on its rolls many prominent Republicans who do not live in New York. The President himself has been a member since 1881, and thinks so highly of the club that he has asked General Wilson, chairman of the inaugural committee, to give it the place of honor in the inaugural parade. This will be the first time, however, that he has visited the new clubhouse. A feature will be the presence of more than 200 women, who will dine in the Astor gallery, looking down upon the gathering on the main floor.

Other Speakers.

The President will be introduced by Louis Stern, the president of the club and presiding officer at the dinner, as the first speaker of the evening. United States Senator Dooliver will follow, his subject being "Abraham Lincoln." George A. Knight, of California, who has been frequently in the last Presidential campaign, will speak on "The Republican Party," and former Assistant United States Attorney General Beck will respond to the toast, "The Unity of the Republic."

When the President arrives in Jersey City today he will be met by William D. Murphy and Alexander P. Kitchum, the committee appointed by the Republican Club to escort the Chief Executive from Jersey City to the Pennsylvania Railroad station when the train drawing the Presidential car arrives. A detail of

(Continued on Second Page.)

INDICTED IN OREGON

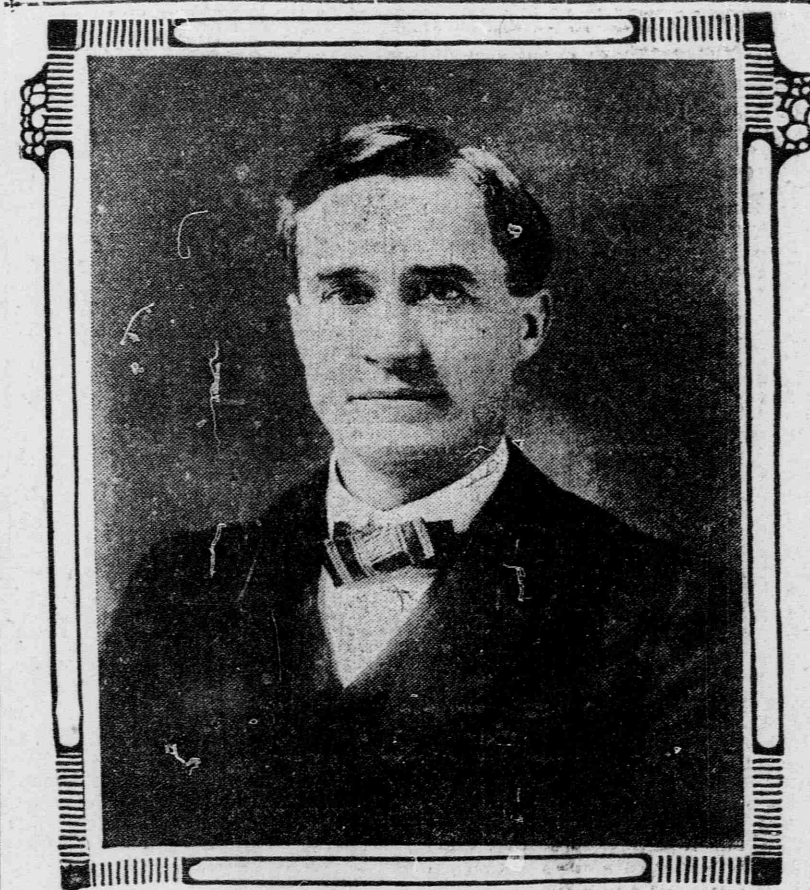


Photo from W. S. Sims.
REPRESENTATIVE JOHN N. WILLIAMSON.
Accused by the Grand Jury in Portland of Conspiracy to Defraud the Government of Public Lands.

OREGON'S EXPOSE TALK OF CAPITAL

Williamson Indictment and Mitchell Letter.

LATTER CAUSES SENSATION

Senator Gave Instructions to Law Partner to Lock Up Private Papers.

The publication of the Mitchell letter following the indictment of Representative John N. Williamson of Oregon was the main topic of conversation at the Capitol today. Indictments were found in Portland Saturday against Mr. Williamson and his partner in the sheep business, Van Gessner, and also A. R. Biggs, land commissioner at Prineville, Ore., charging conspiracy to defraud the United States of public lands.

Mr. Williamson will leave for his home shortly, to prepare for his trial.

Will Keep Away From House.

Mr. Williamson said this morning: "Hereafter I shall keep away from the House of Representatives. I have high ideals as to what the House should be, and I believe it would be an affront to my fellow-members for me to appear on the floor while this cloud is hanging over me."

Senator Mitchell's Letter To Oregon Law Partner

Dispatches from Portland, Ore., tell of a sensational turn in the case of Senator Mitchell which has occurred in the surrender, by Harry C. Robertson, Mitchell's private secretary, of a letter sent by Mitchell, through Robertson's hands, to Judge Albert H. Tanner, Mitchell's law partner.

The letter, which speaks for itself, has been taken away to United States Attorney Henry and will be used in the case against the Senator.

The letter is, word for word, as follows: "Washington, D. C., Feb. 5. "My Dear Judge: I am almost afraid to write a word as the accounts will misconstrue everything and distort all that is said."

"I have made search for my copy of articles of copartnership of 1902, but I am unable to find it. I think it must be in my papers in office. Harry, of course, prepared these articles. You will see Harry on his arrival."

Supplemental Agreement.

"I found our supplemental agreements of date, November 1, 1904, which are all right. Harry has these with him."

"Now the facts are these, and you must deal with them accordingly: Under our articles, I was not to have any interest whatever in any business you might do in any of the departments on any land matters."

"As a matter of fact, I never knew until now that any charges for any such business had been credited either to me or the firm, or that my account had ever been credited with any part thereof. I was never furnished with any statement of any bank account or of any charges whatever, and I have nothing to do with the book, nor did I see the same. You will remember several times I cautioned you not to mix me up in any way with any land office matters."

"Under our articles, I was not to have any interest whatever in any business you might do in any of the departments on any land matters."

(Continued on Third Page.)

FROM CAIRO ROOF TO INSTANT DEATH

Painter Falls Twelve Stories to Ground Below.

SCAFFOLD ROPES BREAK

Edward Hanby Was Wielding Brush When His Support Collapsed and He Was Hurlled to Street.

Ropes upon which a swinging scaffold was suspended broke while Edward Hanby, a painter, twenty-six years old, was at work painting a cornice on the Cairo apartment house near Sixteenth and Q streets northwest, about 8 o'clock this morning. The workman fell to his death.

Coroner Nevitt was informed and gave a certificate of death from accident, and the body was removed to the morgue. Subsequently it was taken in charge by relatives.

Leads in the roof of the apartment house made it necessary for the coroner to be called to the scene. Hanby had been working on the job for several days.

Adjusted the Scaffold.

This morning he adjusted the swinging scaffold on the east side of the building and went to work about 7 o'clock. A. C. working for more than an hour he lowered the ladder to which the ropes were attached, and across which a long board had been nailed.

When the ropes were moved two worn places came together, and the weight proved too much, and one end of the ladder fell.

Hanby was standing up wielding his brush when the collapse came, and was unable to catch hold of anything to save himself.

The roof of the house is twelve stories, or about 200 feet high. Through space the painter plunged, turning over and over several times in the air before striking the ground.

He landed on his left side.

Instant Death.

A physician was summoned and pronounced life extinct.

Examination showed that his left leg and arms were fractured. Almost all the ribs on his left side were crushed in, and the jagged edges punctured his lungs. It was said that a bone in his body was not unbroken.

Policeman Rott investigated the case and apprised the coroner of the death.

ONE MILLION POUNDS FOR THEATER MANAGER

British Government Repays Luscomb Scarelle for Losses Sustained Just Prior to Boer War.

SA FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Frank McVickers, of the Majestic Stock Company, has received word that Luscomb Scarelle, a playwright, and former theatrical manager of Johannesburg, South Africa, has been awarded £1,000,000 damages by the British government for losses just prior to the breaking out of the Boer war.

Scarelle was a pronounced British sympathizer, and was deeply active in the revolutionists at the time of the Jameson raid.

Among other things he purchased several thousand stands of arms and connected them under the stage of his Johannesburg theater. A Boer stage hand discovered the rifles and informed President Kruger.

Now that the Senate has come out against the President, they are beginning to have hopes that they bolster up uncertain members of that body to take a stand on the rate question.

The President, however, has dealt with opposition on the part of legislative

TREATIES DEAD BY SENATE ACT

Secretary Hay Announces That the President Will Not Present Arbitration Conventions in Altered Form.

REALLY A STEP BACKWARD IN CAUSE OF ARBITRATION

Right of Senate to Reject Treaty, Either Directly or Indirectly, Is Already Recognized.

SECRETARY HAY'S REPLY

In reply to numerous inquiries by representatives of the press at the State Department this morning, Mr. Hay made in substance the following statement:

"The President regards the matter of the general arbitration treaties as concluded by the action of the Senate on Saturday."

"He recognizes the right of the Senate to reject a treaty either by a direct vote in that sense, or indirectly by changes which are incompatible with its spirit and purpose."

"He considers that with the Senate amendment the treaties not only cease to be a step forward in the cause of general arbitration, but are really a step backward, and, therefore, he is unable to present them in this altered form to the countries with which we have been in negotiation."

The prompt action of the Administration as announced in the official statement of Secretary Hay this morning, in declaring he would make no effort to have the foreign powers ratify the amended arbitration treaties, has caused considerable speculation as regards the future of those treaties, which are now dead.

Will the breach between the President and the Senate continue throughout the current session of Congress? Or will it be healed and friendly relations resumed?

This is the question that is being asked on all sides today by those interested in national politics. The nearest thing to an answer the questioners receive is that it will depend partly upon the course pursued by the President, and partly upon the action of the Senate on the Santo Domingo matter.

Right on Both Sides.

Fair-minded observers admit that there is right on both sides of the controversy. They say the President has the right to refrain from using his efforts with foreign nations to have them ratify the arbitration treaties if, in his judgment, their amendment by the Senate nullifies their effect; and that on the other hand, the Senate was wholly within its rights in preventing what it thought to be the encroachment on the part of the Executive on the constitutional prerogatives of the Senate.

There is also a disposition to criticize the President for making public his communications with the Senate before the document reached the Senate.

Indeed, the further criticism is made that the President, in so doing, has the right to communicate to the Senate his views on the pending treaties and the effect of the amendment recommended by the Committee on Foreign Relations, should have sent a letter direct to the Senate, and not to an individual member of that body.

Santo Domingo Treaty.

That other matters are involved in the present struggle between the Executive and the Senate is the accepted belief of all in a position to know. Interest is centered on the discussion by the Senate of the Santo Domingo matter, when the protocol negotiated by the Administration relative to the control of the customs of that country came up for ratification.

The treaty is now on its way to the State Department. When it arrives it will be sent at once to the Senate.

No little irritation is felt by a majority of the Senators at the Administration's action in the Santo Domingo matter. It was at first thought that the negotiations between the State Department and the President would be submitted to the Senate for approval.

When it was learned that the Administration intended to take charge of the Dominican customs houses and administer the receipts in advance of Senate action, a state of feeling followed in the Senate which had much to do with the emphatic action of that body on Saturday.

Debate Will Be Acrid.

That there will be a bitter debate on the Santo Domingo treaty when it reaches the Senate is expected. The future relations of President Roosevelt and that body will depend largely upon what action the Senate takes.

Should these Senators who are opposed to the United States Government becoming a collecting agent for the republics lying south of us, aided by those who, for reasons of their own, would be pleased to see a further widening of the breach between the President and the Senate during the current session.

The question of railway rate legislation also comes prominently into the situation, and those who would have the railroads rest unhampered by Federal action are obligated over the result of Saturday's debates on the arbitration treaties, and are making what advantage they can out of the present trouble.

Now that the Senate has come out against the President, they are beginning to have hopes that they bolster up uncertain members of that body to take a stand on the rate question.

The President, however, has dealt with opposition on the part of legislative

Arbitration Treaty Might Have Passed the Senate

Despite all the opposition which Southern Senators had been making against the arbitration treaties, there is a rather general feeling among Senators that the treaties might have been ratified as received from the President—or, at least, would have come close to receiving the required two-thirds vote—had it not been for the "agreement" made by the President with the Senators of Santo Domingo last month. The publication of that announcement startled Senators and called for a resolution asking for information regarding the matter.

The official statement given out at the State Department explained that an "agreement" looking to the control of the fiscal affairs of Santo Domingo had been formally entered into between this Government and that of Santo Domingo, which was to become effective February 1.

Just Like a Treaty.

This "agreement" was made January 20, and officially promulgated by the government of Santo Domingo. It had all the form of a treaty. It provided for the appointment of the two governments to the collection of the customs revenues of the islands, and war vessels were sent to those ports to be placed under supervision of the United States to enforce the agreement if the use of force should become necessary.

Public attention was immediately attracted to this unusual method of handling the Santo Domingo matter, and Senators looked anxious.

The Bacon Resolution.

On January 23 Mr. Bacon of Georgia introduced a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any agreement had been made between the United States and the republic of Santo Domingo, and the nature and terms of such agreement. The resolution recited the protocol signed by the representatives of the two governments, which started out with the declaration that "the principal conditions are that the American Government guarantees the integrity of the Dominican territory, agrees to undertake the adjustment of all obligations of the Dominican government, foreign and domestic, etc."

Regret Among Senators Over Treaty Disagreement

General regret was expressed among Senators before the Hay statement was given out that the President took his stand in such an advanced position, which has been made untenable by the action of the Senate.

The only course, they said, left for the President to pursue was to live up to his threatened intention and withdraw the treaties.

A Patriotic Wish.

"The most patriotic wish that anyone could express," said a prominent Administration Senator today, "would be that the President would just put himself in the position of any unofficial American and observe the whole sub-